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CORRESPONDENCE - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grane Amny, sons of Vecerans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary positive and ander no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE SWEETINGTON FORT OFFICE AS ECCURE-CLASS MATTER, NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasurer of the United States officially reported that the cash in the Treasury at the close of business on Monday evening. Sept. 7, was \$150,051,998.43.

WITH a crop of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas, worth on the farm in the neighborhood of \$1 a bushel, the mortgage-holder becomes a quite harmless sort of vermin, so lo speak.

AN attempt will be made to have a genuine Indian village on exhibition at Chicago. It should be liberally dosed with some reliable vermin exterminator before it is allowed to even cross the State line.

Ir certainly looks as if there was something more than mere drill and exercise in by the hundred thousand toward each game of bluff, though.

WHETHER or not Secretary Blaine's physical ailments be exaggerated by his opponents, the fact still stands out like a big white house on a Kansas prairie that it is an immense tribute to his ability and genius to concede that nothing but the probability of his early death can prevent his nomination by a great party for the highest office in the gift of the people.

"EVIL communications corrupt good manners," said the old copy-books. "The presence of poisonors matter is always danperous," say the modern physicians. A little while ago Canada was the refuge of all our boodlers and defaulters. Now she is suffering the consequences in a sharp attack of boodlerism, which brings down some of her most prominent men.

FEDERALIZATION is the law of the age. It asserts itself even in the polity of the Roman Catholic Church. Pope Leo XIII. favors the revival of the aucient National Councils in each country. This would give each a certhin measure of local self-government, subject in all things, however, to the supremacy of the Vatican.

THE United States stands on very solid ground so far as the dispute over the Dardanelles is concerned. We never agreed to the closing of the Straits, but on the other hand have constantly called in question the right of Turkey to interfere with free passage through the Bosporous and Dardanelles, and notified the parties interested that we might at any time make formal protest

Germany's desire for trade favors, but was due to a desire for cheaper food products. This avoids complications. We have nothing to thank Germany for. The manner by death. which she arbitrarily shut out our pork on a Jalec pretext was grossly discourteous. Wars have been waged for far less reason. wrong done to a friendly Nation.

WE have to take issue with the godly gentlemen who oppose opening the World's Fair on Sunday. It is in the interest of true morning that the hundreds of thousands of visitors who will tarry in Chicago over Sabboth may be allowed to visit the Exposition. There is not church room enough in all Chicago to accommodate these who may want to go to church. Nor do the churchgoers want to spend ail day in the sanctuary, Where else can they spend the time more satisfactorily and profitably than in the

IT is very funny the way that the English manufacturers and merchants contradict the New York Times, Evening Post, and all other rickspittle organs of Free Trade. The Times, et. al., insist that there is no tin-plate made in this country. Englishmen insist that they are not selling us any. Where do we get it from, then? The Times says that we never can make our tin-plate. The Weigh the makers may that in the logic of events it is only a question of a short time when we shall make all we use, and that tale sets them down."

"LAST CALL, BIG BOUNTY MEN." Again we are having a revival of the tirades against the "last call, big bounty men," and it is made to appear that a very large proportion of the surviving veterans belonged to this class. When a soldiersummed up the whole matter of the wrong have it appear that they were amply paid received in actual value less than \$400, the wife and children, or the helpless mother ever seeing them again. We have spoken of \$1,000, but this was far above what the average bounty paid in 1864. Now, let us see what some of the regiments which came out in 1864, and presumably received | sia to reopen the vexed question of the pas-

good-sized bounties, went through: The 31st Me, was organized as late as April, 1864, with 939 men, and marched directly into the hell of the fighting in the Orders, and before it had been three months from the State it had left over half its number killed or wounded on the battlefield. Six months after leaving Maine it had but 60 men left for duty out of the 939 who had it had 158 killed and 516 wounded, or 674 in all. Thirty-four died in Andersonville. How widows and orphans of those who were slaughtered so mercilessly?

The 17th Vt. left the State April 18, 1864. and two weeks later was charging the rebel breastworks at Spottsylvania. From that time its fighting was almost continuous charge on Petersburg. It took 1,131 men was killed, and one in every four wounded. the way European nations are moving men It lost 147 killed, 229 wounded, and 28 died in rebel prisons, and 89 of disease, making man in the regiment.

1864, and May 5 began fighting in the Wilderness. It took out 1.047 men, of whom it lost in a few weeks 126 killed-1 in 8-321 wounded, and 100 died of disease, making a total loss of more than one-half its original strength.

The 57th Mass, left the State April 21 245 of these lay dead or wounded in the

1864, but it went as promptly into the fight, be allowed to pass the Bosporus or the Darand before the year was up it had lost, out danelles, except those of the Sultan's allies, of the 1,052 men enrolled, 139 killed, 362 upon his permission and in case of need. thirds of the original enrolment.

23, 1864, with 2,506 men, of whom it lost important concessions, and that the recent 120 killed, 641 wounded, 84 died in prison, or nearly one-half its strength.

The 188th Pa. was not organized until April, 1864, and immediately took the field Wr. have it on Private Secretary Halford's with about 900 men. In the 11 months only Power which has actually robbed Turanthority that the removal of the restric- between the fight at Proctor's Church and key of territory is her professed friend Engtions on our park had no connection with the fall of Richmond it lost 124 killed, 323 land, which has seized Cyprus and Egypt wounded, and 68 died, or 524 in all.

September, 1864, yet it lost 74 killed and 72 a date when they will evacuate Egypt.

The 36th Wis, did not leave the State diplomatic circles. England has, it is beuntil May 10, 1864, when 1,014 men fol- lieved, inquired of the Dreibund whether lowed its colors. Before the following May they will join in putting pressure upon the Her recent net simply undoes a wanton | 157 of these had been killed, 421 wounded, | Sultan to prevent him making any conces 102 had died in prison, and 83 of disease, sions to the Russians. The German, Ausmaking 616 in all, or three-fifths of its en-

> 1864, with 1,110 men. In the year follow- on her getting out of Egypt, and are someing it lost 156 of these killed, 401 wounded, and 91 died, making 648 altogether, or more than three-fifths its total strength.

These are some of the regiments which did exceptional fighting and suffered appalling losses in a short space of time. There were many others which can show nearly as ghastly a record. Better fighting was never done in the history of the world than by these much maiigned "last-year regiments." There were, it is true, many of them

which did not get into severe fighting, nor lose heavily. That, however, was merely the fortune of war. They stood just as ready and willing to march into a hell of death as the regiments we have specified. Had their commanders ordered them thither they would have behaved no less gallantly than did the regiments we have named.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost they must seek other markets. So "a plain to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WAR-CLOUDS GATHERING. Two powerful influences are at work in

Europe to produce a general war. The first is, that the enormous armaments which all the Nations feel compelled to maintain are so burdensome as to produce the feeling hater speaks of this class he thinks he has that it is best to have at once the war which everyone is certain is bound to come, and and injustice of the pension list. He would have the thing over with. The condition of armed peace is even more costly than for all that they did-he will not admit that war, since the armaments must be mainthey did anything-and that it is a crying tained indefinitely, while a war would be shame that their claims are considered at all | short and sharp, and, if victorious, would in the allowance of pensions. He ignores put an end to the necessity of keeping up the fact that these so-called big bounties such expensive preparation. It is only fear were paid in a depreciated currency that as to the result which prevents any power was not worth at the time more than 40 from opening the fight at once, and settling cents on the dollar. A man who got so much the question by a campaign in the field. as \$1,000 bounty for enlisting in 1864 really | The other warlike influence is the misery of the common people, caused by the shortage which was very small inducement for leav- of crops. The tendency of people in every ing the high wages then offered to encounter | country is always to blame the Government horrors that every one knew only too well for any troubles from which they may suf-It was a very meager provision to make for fer, and this is peculiarly the case with a paternal Government like Russia. The attempt to divert the minds of the people will keep them from seditions. This is probably what has determined Rus-

the last week, set all Europe trembling. To understand the situation fully, it must be the other powers of Europe. Her war flesh for human consumption. vessels are denied access to the Black Sea, which is of the utmost importance to tion, since the only other seacoast that marched with it from the State. Altogether Russia has in Europe is in the Arctic circle | becoming satisfied that this would not be remote from the Atlantic, and inaccessible accepted as conclusive, a system of thorough during the great part of the year. She far did the bounty go toward caring for the is in precisely the same position we would organized, and this was made so exact and be if our territory came no farther east scarching that it could not be disputed. Gulf coast were held by some weak power it, and they could suggest no further prelike Spain, which had the several power- caution to be used. The pressure for cheaper ful nations backing her up in her refusal food in Germany has done the rest. to let us bring our war vessels into the Gulf of Mexico. The reasons that the other powers-especially England-have for shutfrom the State, of whom one in every 12 ting Russian war vessels out of the Black Sea are that if the Czar were allowed to maintain a fleet in the Black Sea he would at once dominate Constantinople, be the other's borders. It may be only a grand a total loss of 493, or nearly every other superior force in the Mediterranean, -- to the detriment of the naval prestige of Spain, The 56th Mass, left the State March 21, Italy and Austria, -threaten England's occopation of Egypt and her communications with Hindostan. For nearly two centuries Russia has struggled to get possession of Constantinople and a free highway from her southern coast to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and has waged frequent wars to accomplish that object. In the days of their 1864, with 1,052 men. Three weeks later power the Turks succeeded in driving her back each time, and since their strength has Wilderness. Another week, and 72 more | decayed they have had the assistance of were gone; the next day, 17 more; a month | England and other western powers. The later, 44 were lost in a brilliant bayonet | Crimean war was waged by England, France charge on the works of Petersburg; and and Sardinia to stop the increase of the when it quit fighting after the fall of Peters- Russian armament. It ended with the total burg, its killed, wounded, and died reached defeat of Russia. Her costly docks, shipthe ghastly figure of 802, or four out of yards and arsenals at Sebastopol were deevery five it had trought from the State. Of stroyed, her fleet was sunk or captured, and these, 201, or one-firth of its total eurolment, in the treaty which she signed she was dehad been killed outright on the field of barred from entering the Black Sea with battle, and 515, or one-half its total enrol- ships of war, or building or maintaining ment, severely wounded. That was the armed vessels there. The treaty of Berlin kind of late-coming, big-bounty men they modified this so far as to allow Turkey and Russia to keep armed ships in the Black The 58th Mass, got into the field a little | Sea, and to build arsenals, docks and shiplater, not leaving the State until April 26, yards for them, but no war vessels were to

> wounded, 89 had died in prison, and 67 of Now, the Sultan has been allowing Rusdiseases, making 647 altogether, or two- sian war vessels to pass, under the pretext that they were merely transports of troops. The 14th N. Y. if. A. left the State April | It is alleged that he is likely to make more change in his advisers brought in those who and 217 of disease, making 1,172 altogether, were distinctly in favor of Russia and against England. They are able to say, with truth, that while there has always been a great alarm about Russia gobbling up Turkey the The Sultan has made a specific demand, The 203d Pa, was not organized until through the Khedive, for the English to fix

There is a general perturbation in European trian, and Italian cabinets have so far given her no satisfactory response. They seem to The 37th Wis, left the State in April, be quite willing that the Sultan shall insist what indifferent as to whether the Russian ships which have passed the Dardanelles are real war ships or merely troop ships. But they are getting ready for some other overt act, which may be of more consequence to them. France, on the other hand, is outspoken in favor of Russia's getting all the concessions she wants. The next week or two will be pregnant with big events. Any day may bring a general war.

THE New England tobacco-growers are delighted with the effects of the McKinley Bill. Their crop for this year has already been contracted for at prices which average 181 cents a pound, while the average price last year was 131 cents, and the year before $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. These prices are therefore 27 per cent, more than last year's, and 35 per cent. more than those of two years ago. Some growers have received double as much as they did last year, and there is a return of the good times known before the introduction of Sumatra tobacco. This last has now virtually disappeared from the market, brother! My roan three year-old will-

under the pressure of a duty of \$2 a pound. Last year's crop brought the growers in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys \$1,600,-1,400,000. This year they will get from \$2,850,000 to \$3,000,000. The cost of cigars will not be enhanced, since makers will use American instead of Sumatra tobacco.

VINDICATION OF THE AMERICAN HOG, Secretary Rusk has at last succeeded in securing the repeal of the German interdict against American pork products. This will open up a large market for that class of agricultural produce. The result has been brought about by an absolute demonstration of the falsity of the plea upon which the ban was made. The real reason for the exclusion was the demand of the aristocratic land-owners of Germany for protection against cheap American meat. The pleathat it was trichinous was so thin that it was wonderful that Bismarck could keep a straight face while he was making it. American pork is undoubtedly the healthihe must leave behind, with small hope of Policy of such a Government is always to est in the world. The swine of Europe are generally fed on all sorts of offal, which from their afflictions by a foreign war, which | generate not only trichina, but all manner of infections. They are styed in the vilest | kins. kind of places, and are no doubt a fruitful source of disease to those who consume sage of the Dardanelles, which has, during their flesh. On the other hand, as a rule, American hogs live in the woods and fields, under the most healthful conditions, and kept in mind that Russia's main seacoast is | are fattened upon sound, wholesome corn, Wilderness. It behaved with the greatest locked against her navy, and the Sultan of the best food that can be given such an gallantry, was complimented in General Turkey holds the key, at the command of animal, and the one which best fits his

The task that Secretary Rusk set himself was to demonstrate this healthfulness beyond them, as a base of supply and for opera- cavil. There was first an attempt at inspection of the hogs before they were killed, but inspection of the slaughtered product was than the Allegany Mountains, and our The German officials were invited to examine ing in it.

There is little doubt that France, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy will follow Germany's example in raising the ban, as they did in putting it on, and the American hog will once more be a welcome guest at the tables of all the peoples of Europe.

A RECKLESS SLANDER, Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, in a diatribe against pensions in the September Century, says:

I cannot hear of a single community where public morality has not suffered by the tolerance in it of men known to be drawing pensions they have not deserved, secured too often by false

This is simply reckless, malicious slandering. If Prof. Sloane knows of a single case such as he describes, or if he has a friend who knows of such a case, it is simply his plain duty as a law-loving, publicspirited citizen to call the attention of the Pension Bureau to it and have the unworthy pensioner stricken from the list. He or his friend becomes an accomplice in the crime, if knowing of it and not reporting it

It is simply incredible that he should know of the things that he pretends to. He takes the current calumnies of the soldierhaters for truth, and rejects proof to the contrary. Every soldier-hater is ready to affirm, with the utmost virulence, that the vast mass of pensioners are frauds, but he will admit, if he makes any pretense to fairness, that those whom he is acquainted with deserve all and more than they get, "O, I don't allude to those men," he will say when individual cases within his knowledge are pointed out. "They've carned every cent they get, and the Government has been very niggardly with them. But they're exceptions. Where you find one of them, you find 20 that don't deserve a dol-

But he never finds the 20 or the one that don't deserve a dollar. He does not find them, because they do not exist. They are merely the figments of his rancorous brain. When he is challenged to specify he invariably fails. The men he is condemning are that he cannot designate. But he can find all around him, without the least trouble of searching, men who have gone through and suffered what he would not for all the money in the Treasury, who are either anable to get a cent, or else get a miserable trifle doled out to them, that is utterly inadequate to their needs or their deservings.

TRIBUNETS.



Oklahoma Pastor (praying)-And, moreover, we thank Thee for the beneficence which has permitted us to complete the finest half-mile racetrack in the Territory, upon which, by Thy grace and the superior mettle of our horses. we trust we will achieve signal triumphs. And, moreover-

Deacon Rocks (interrupting)-That's what,

Pastor (continuing his prayer)-And we would ask that Thou wilt strengthen our dear brother, Deacon Rocks, that he may bear up under the burden of his disappointment when 000, while for that of 1889 they only got our own claybank horse beats his roan and wins at a regular walk-away, as Thou knowest he is fully able to do.

> AN ACCOMPLISHED CHILD. Mrs. Newma-Oh, Mr. Crusty, just hear baby

talk! Say "Papa," Theobald. Theobald (the baby)-Oogle-google! Mrs. Newma-Ob, my, Mr. Crusty! Doesn't he say it cunningly? Now, darling, say "Ma-

The Baby-Oog-goog! Mrs. Newma-Ob, Mr. Crusty! Hear him! The Baby-Hoogly-googly! Kah-yah-yah! Mrs. Newma-There! He said "How do you

The Baby - Oogry-hoogry! Guggle-gug! Yah! yah! yah!

Mrs. Newma-Oh, hear him sing, the dear, sweet angel! That was "Rock-a-by, baby." The Baby-He-yah! Oogle-yagle-iggle-oo-

Mrs. Newma-Isn't he bright, Mr. Crusty? Surely there is a brilliant future before him. Mr. Crusty (a miserable old brute)-Yes, ma'am. If he lives that child will undoubtedly shine as a society man.

TWO STYLES OF AMUSEMENT. Prominent Citizen (of Oklahoma)-Come out to the progressive eacher party to-night, Han-

Second Citizen (also prominent)-Like to, but I'm due at a progressive tar-and-featheringand-running-out-of-town, thank ye.

HIS WORK.

Lady of the House-Yes, sir, as the Bible says, "By their works shall ye know them,"

Book Agent (who has sneaked in under the disguise of a minister)-Ah-um, yes. Exactly. Now, madam, this valuable work which I hold in my hand- And so on for half an hour.

THE LITERAL TRUTH. Eastern Speculator (in Oklahoma)-You are

Col. Hooks (the proprietor and population of Zenith City)-What's the matter with you? Speculator-Why, confound you, sir, you talked so glowingly of the prospects of this place that I fancied it quite a little city, and

Col. Hooks-Didn't I pointedly say that it contained a large number of the finest building sites wholly unencumbered? Do you see any encombrances on these lots that I have staked off on every hand?

now I find that your shanty is the only build-

Speculator-Wuh! Didn't you say that you expected that the population would increse 100 per cent. inside of 30 days?

Col. Hooks-Well, hasn't it? Before you rode up I was the only man in town. Now there are two of us. Isn't that an increase of 100 per cent.? What do you want-the earth?

AN AFFLICTION.



City Chap (wrathfully)-Look here, confound you! You warranted this horse to me to be entirely free from faults, and now I find that he is stone blind.

Country Chap (cheerfully)-Blindness hain't a fault; it's an affliction. Looks sorto like rain off to the northeast; don't it?

"Ma," said the smart 10-year-old boy, at the dinner-table, as he picked up an ear of corn, "I don't want this corn."

"Why not, my son?" "Because it is too old." "You are mistaken, my son. It is a very

cook had left on carelessly.

"Yes. What made you think it was old?" "Oh, because it has whiskers on it," he replied, while pulling off some of the silk the

THE tramps' own name for gentlemen of their errant profession is "hobo," It is estimated that there are 60,000 "hobes" in the United States. The majority are foreigners, and nearly all have been reduced to their condition by drink, or are hopeless ex-convicts. Their strongest antipathy is for hard work, and they mythical creatures that exist somewhere shun the cities and other places where they are put to labor, but flock where nothing worse awaits them than a week or two in a comfortable jail, with plenty of food.

WAR ON SOCIETY.



Colonel Kyahter (of Kyahtersville, Ga.)-The mannuh in which these yeh Nothen railroads are conducted is wah on society, suh! Plain John Smith-What is the matter, sir?

Colonel Kyahter-Mattuh, suh? W'y, suh, ovuh thah in the next County, I was feeling a trifle arid and parched, and asked the conductuh to stop the train while I went ovuh to a cabin which promised to have a barrel of habd ciduh in the celluh, and though I invited bim like a gentleman to accompany me, he absolutely refused to stop the train. These yeh Nothen railroads are wah on society, suh!

REAL CELLULOID. Mrs. Grayneck-Is that thar city feller who

sat up with you last night rich? Lyddy Grayneck-Rich? I should say he was! Why, them cuffs of his'n ain't none of your cloth ones; they're real celluloid!

WELL NAMED.

Circus Flend-Here's yer Sara Bernhardt Sapsmith-By George! That must be something spicy. Let's try it.

Steele-Leave it alone, Sappy. He calls it that because it is so thin.

THE PROFESSION.

New Arrival (in Kentucky hardware store)-Look here! How comes it that you are charging me half a dollar more for this piece of rope than you charged the gentleman who just went it is true, replied Lea," "I wish, then, to ask you out for the same length and quality?

Proprietor-W'y, suh, we allow him the regular professional discount. That gentleman, suh, is Cunnel Corkright, the chief of the Vigilance Committee.

A MISAPPREHENSION. Salvation Army Captain (his first night in Champion City)-Come in, my friend! Come

Alkali Ike (at barracks door)-What's the performance?

Salvation Army Captain-We are snatching brands from the burning, brother. Come in! Alkali Ika-No, I reckou I won't go in. 1 don't go none whatever on these yere fire-entin' shows, they're that ancient an' stale. Song an'

dance business is what gits next to me.

SURPRISING.



Country Cousin (taking in the sights)-Wal, I'll be gosh durned! City Cousin (showing him around)-What is

Country Consin (pointing to basket of cocoanuts)-Jest look at them pertaters with hair Record and Pension Division of the War Depart-

BROAD BROWS.

Oklahoma Coroner (to Mayor)-I found on the body of the deceased \$160; and-Mayor-A hundred dollars? Hum! Iyou-lemme see, I-

Coroner (resuming)-An' a revolver an' flask uv licker. He-Mayor-So? Hum! By George! He was undoubtedly a desperate scoundrel. Pil jest fine the body fer carryin' concealed weapons.

But the limit fer that is only \$50. I-Coroner-Probably he was aimin' to peddle icker without a license. Fine him the other ifty for that. Mayor-You bet!

Coroner-Wal, I've got the money right yere now. My fee fer collectin' is \$50. Mayor-All right. Hand over the other

fifty. Say, Jim, how would a little game uv freezeout strike you to-night?

PERSONAL.

Comrade George F. Mason has recently received memento of his confinement in Libby Prison, He was esptured in 1864 and taken to that prison. To pass away the time he carved his name in a plank on the floor. Since he left the prison he building was being taken apart preparatory to re- the elder Mosby has to his credit, noving to the World's Fair at Chicago, a gentleman who happened to be present discovered the plank. He begged to be allowed to cut out and keep the portion upon which was inscribed; George F. Mason, 40th N. Y. S. V." His request was granted, and he secured the 6 x 10 inch plank, which he presented to Camby Post, of Gloversville, N. Y. Canby Post was determined to find out if the comrade was still a resident of this earth, and with that object in view made persistent inquiries, They were at last rewarded for their trouble with an experience from the time he was captured and his life in Anderson ville and other prisons in which he served during about eight months of his captivity, Canby Post kindly forwarded the memento to Comrade Mason, and he takes a great pride in showing it to his friends and comrades. The comrade is a member of Abel Smith Post, 435, New

Commodore Robert Inglis and Mrs. Margaret Walton, of Philadelphia, were married on Aug. 26. The announcement of their engagement created quite a sensation, but the novel circumstances surrounding the tying of the nuptial knot created quite a furore. They were married on board the propeller Japan on the seething billows of Chequamegon Bay, between Bayfield and Ashland, Wis. None of their friends suspected that the marriage was going to occur. Three sons of the Commodore's were present. Mrs. Walton has been visiting friends in Bayfield, Wis., for some time, and has many warm friends. Commodore Inglis is express gent, an old settler at Bayfield, and is well known throughout northern Wisconsin. He is a veteran

James Campbell, of St. Louis, has in his possession a letter written to him by Gen. Grant, instructing bim to sell two shares of St. Louis Fair stock for \$150. This was written just after the failure of the General and his partner Frederick Ward. In the ourse of the communication Gen. Grant writes: Even the sum of \$150 is a matter of great importance to me just now, when everything has been swept from me." Mr. Campbell is proud of exhibiting the letter.

Gov. Francis, of Kansas, attended the G. A. R. Encampment at Detroit, Mich. One evening he, Comrade Dunbar was a member of the G.A. the lake hotels. A waitress was anxious to know who was the Governor, and approaching the Governor, who was the only one of the party not in miform, asked him to tell which was his excelency, "I am the man;" he replied, and to assure her he added, "but I've lost my uniform." Gen. Lew Wallace's literary ventures are not yet

ended. He is at present working on a new story, which will be published as soon as finished. The General is an extremely careful and painstaking writer, and he does not send his manuscript for publication until he has revised it to his liking. Secretary Proctor, who will succeed Senator

Edmunds, is one of several men prominent in public life who resemble Lincoln physically. He is old-fushioned in his manner, but shrewd and keen and usually hits the mark at which he aims. He does not smoke, and his habits are extremely

Jesse D. Grant, the youngest son of the General, has accepted the management of a group of sliver mines located in Mexico. He has been living on a large farm and fruit ranch in California. The sword which belonged to Maj.-Gen. Sill, of

hio, was presented to the friends of the General by a Texan, Capt. D. M. White by name. The sword was taken from the hand of the General, after his death, at the battle of Stone River. Capt. White, who lives at Winnsboro, Tex., went to the soldiers' Reunion at Waverly, O., Aug. 27, to make the presentation. In presenting the sword he spoke feelingly, and at times eloquently. He told of the death of Gen. Sill at Stone River, and described the circumstance under which he secured the sword. He then drew the blade from the scabbard, and passed it to the old veterans surrounding the speaker's stand, who cried over it like children. Hon, J. C. Douglas formally accepted the sword in be- funeral half Gen. Sill's family and the veterans. The Reunion closed by the presentation of a fine goldheaded cane to the Captain by the citizens of Waverly. Capt. White expressed himself as delighted | liam J. Morgan, Cos. F and I, 107th Ps., aged 73.

beyond measure over the warmth of his recention in Ohio, and especially over the chivalrie and sincers greeting he has received from his old foce the

Gen. Wise of Lee's army, was very mad when he was told that Gen. Lee had surrendered as I Col. Charles Mitchell, who was Adjutant-General on Lee's staff. Wise came riding down the road furiously to where Gen. Lee and his stuff were grouped. He was spinshed with mud from headto beels. There were great splotches of mad doed and caked upon his face. Addressing Gen. I. c. he asked, in a theatrical voice, "Is it true, Gon. Lee, that you have surrendered?" "Yes, Gen. Wise one question: What is going to become of my brigade, Gen. Lee, and what is going to become of me?" asked Wise excitedly. Gen, Lee looked at the spinshed warrior for a full minute, and then said caimly, and in a low tone: "Gen. Wise, go and wash your fice."

A. P. Needles is an applicant for a vacancy in the Superior Court of San Francisco, Cal. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in view of the act of the last Legislature making it compulsory upon State officials to prefer the old soldier, it would seem as if he has rights that are bound to be respected. He is also a popular and

Some more interesting relies of the Revolutionacy war have been brought to light. Mr. E. P. Viles, of North New Portland, Me., one of the Directors of the Dead River Log-Driving Company, who is improving the driving facilities of the north branch of the Dead River, found a peck or more of bullets in the stream at Ledge Falls, two miles above Eustis Mills. They were left there, without doubt, by Gon, Arnold while on his expedition to

Miss Lincoln, the eldest daughter of the United States Minister to England, strikingly resembles her grandsire. Like most American girls, she is a ready conversationalist, her features lighting up brilliantly when it devolves upon her to expound or defend the American idea. She was passionstely attached to her brother, whose untimely leath she has so recently been called to mours, and was his favorite companion in a particularly happy household. Mr. Isham, whom she married, was formerly her father's private secretary. He is a New Yorker, and both a elever and handsome

Asa't Q.-M.-Gen. Abraham Levering, of Philaleiphia, interested himself in behalf of the two Doyle sisters, who founded the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon during the war, and with the help of Col. Fred Taylor Post, 19, has succeeded in getting Mrs. Reed, one of thesisters, into the Home for Incurables, and Mrs. Barlow into the Asylumn for the Insane at Norristown. As the means to pay expenses are not at hand, a circular has been mailed to each of the 36 Posts in Philadelphia from Taylor. Post asking for contributions.

William H. Surles, Co. G. 2d Obio, of East Livers pool, O., was agreeably surprised recently by the receipt of a letter and a package containing a Medal of Honor. Comrade Suries lind no previous knowledge of this recognition of his valor by the Government after 29 years, and consequently is justly proud of his medal. The letter accompanyng the modul is signed by F. C. Ainsworth, Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has charge of the that I have this day forwarded to you by registered mail a medal of honor awarded you by the Secretary of War for distinguished bravery at the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, under the provisions of the set of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in

We recently published an item telling of the attempt made by young Mosby, son of the noterious guerrilla chief, to kill Count Mitkiewicz, the Russian who claims to have obtained unlimited conessions from the Chinese Government, because he introduced "Shoebox" Miller to his sister, Virginia Stuart Mosby, a marriage engagement resultng. The shooting did nothing but damage a doorjamb, as young Mosby was not as handy with a six-shooter as some of his father's outlaws. Miss Mosby at the time of the shooting said she would stick to the ex-convict, and would marry him despite the opposition of her family, believing him nocent of the crime for which he had served time, but has since changed her mind, for the reason that "Shoebox" has published a statement and what he calls undoubted evidence that he did not commit the crime for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he escaped in a shoebox, which gave him his nickname. After reading the vindication, which Miss Mosby did not think vindicated the ex-convict, she sent back the handsome ring which had been given to bind an engagement, and declared the troth off. This will never once thought of the thing, but he was save the great guerrilla and his son the trouble of doomed to be pleasantly surprised. When the adding more crime to an already long list which

MUSTERED OUT.

CHERRINGTON .- At Mason City, W. Va., July 24, r. Charles Cherrington, aged 55. Dr. Cherring on entered the service as a private in the 23d Ohio ne, 1861, was mustered out as Surgeon in July, 1865, having served four years and one month He was born at Gallipolis, O., and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners at Point Pleasant, W. Va. Funeral participated in by Mason Post, 46, of which he was interesting letter from Comrade Mason, giving his a member. Dr. Cherrington was a kind-hearted man, and leaves a wife to mourn his departure. SMALLWOOD.-At Meeting Creek, Ky., July 1, of omrade Smallwood was a prominent Union man, In 1860 he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln recardless of public sentiment. The Secessionists oted, and to taunt him nicknamed him "Lin-Of this name he seemed proud and has been known as Lincoln Smallwoo feath. He was a member of John H. Myers Post, 113. He leaves six daughters, all married, and

HATHAWAY.-At Nantusket Beach, Mass., reutly, William Briefford Hathaway, Lieutenant, Co. C. 29th Mass. He was a well-known business man, and was the proprietor of the Pacific House, at Nantasket Beach, Mass., as well as being a partner in several other hetels. His remains were erred at East Bridgeport, Mass., the home of his hildhood. He was a comrude beloved by all whe knew him, and generous to a fault. At the funeral the tokens of affection in flower pieces from the ifferent societies to which he belonged were numous and beautiful, amongst them that of the liks, Masons, Odd Fellows, G.A.R., Ancient and fonorable Artillery Company of Boston, and the 9th Mass. Regimental Association were prominent. He was a pensioner, and leaves a widow

Kingway, -At Franklin, Pa., June 11, George E. Ridgway, Captain, Co. A, Illist Pa., aged 61. His eath was the direct result of injuries received out 10 years ago by falling from a scaffolding on building he was erecting in Kansas, where he then resided, injuring his spine. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, receiving injuries of Mays Post, and that Post attended the funeral n full uniform as a mark of respect to their dead omrade. He leaves a wife. DUNBAR.-At San Pedro, N. M., July 17, E. H.

Dunbar, Co. I, 80th Ill., aged 52, His death was mused by the failing of a piece of machinery in one of the mines. He was Commissary-Sergeant when discharged at expiration of term of service. mains were interred in the Mountain Cemetery at San Pedro; the funeral was largely attended by G.A.R., old soldiers, ex-Confederates, and many

PINNEY.-At Washington, D. C., June 27, Aaron inney, Captain, Co. L. Sth Iowa Cav. At the time of his death Capt. Pinney was a clerk in the Office of he Second Auditor of the United States Treasury, and was highly esteemed by his comrades and assoclates. He was a member of Geo. G. Meads Post, Department of the Potomac. The remains were terred on his old homestead, near Hartford,

ELY.-At Savannah, Mo., May 2, of gonsumption, Daniel J. Ely, Co. F. 3d Ind. Cav., aged 50. He has cen for a number of years a faithful member of Peabody Post, 4l. He was much beloved by his comrades, but " we are glad to think that he now lils a place in the ranks of the G.A.R. immortal," SULLIVAS.-At Lafayette, N. J., July 17, Charles Sullivan, 2d N. J. Cav., aged 44. Comrade Sulivan had served as Officer of the Day of Capt. Walker Post, 98, ever since its organization, baring one term. The funeral was under the uspices of the Post.

PECK.—At Everett, Pa., July 23, J. B. Peck, Co. I, 55th Pa., aged 56. He was discharged from the service on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Comrade Peck was a member of Maj. W. Watson Post. 334, but was buried by Post 131. DEVOL.—At Orange, Cal., March 2, N. M. Devol, Co. E. dist N. Y. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, slightly at Fredericksburg, and lost a leg at Gettysburg. He was a charter member of Will

Robison Post, Sterling, Ill. FRACHER.-Near Cherry Grove, Minn., July 8, of eart failure, William Fracher, 45th Bl. Ho was a rmer by trade, and a member of Waverly Post, partment of Iowa. He was a pensioner, and new the magnificent sum of 32 per month.
Balland.-At Concord, Minn., Aug. 4, of apoolexy, Keisey Ballard, 8th Wis. (Eagle Regiment), aged 62. He was a former member of Burnaide

McCall. - At Central Falls, R. I., June 25, of dropsy, Michael McCall, Co. B, 2d R. L. He was a ember of Ballon Post, 3, Department of Rhode Island. A delegation from the Post attended his Wood,-At Central Fails, R. I., July 19, of soft-

ening of the brain, Anthony G. Wood, Co. H, 9th

Mosgan.-At Johnsonburg, N. J., July 25, Wil-